

REFERENCES TO COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY AND COMPETITIVENESS IN HOUSE RESOLUTION 12 TO BE DEEMED TO BE TO COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any references to the Committee on Technology and Competitiveness in House Resolution 12 adopted on January 4, 1995, be to the Committee on Science.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 10, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 5, 1995, at the organizational meeting for the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee designated the following members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation for the 104th Congress, pursuant to Section 8002 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986: Mr. Archer, Mr. Crane, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Rangel.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

BILL ARCHER,
Chairman.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution No. 1.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

READING THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, our Contract With America states on the first day of Congress a Republican House will force Congress to live under the same laws as everyone else, cut one-third of committee staffs, and cut the congressional budget. We have done that.

In the next 93 days we will vote on the following 10 items:

One, a balanced budget amendment and line-item veto;

Two, A new crime bill to stop violent criminals;

Three, Welfare reform to encourage work, not dependence;

Four, Family reinforcement to crack down on deadbeat dads and protect our children;

Five, Tax cuts for families to lift government's burden from middle-income Americans;

Six, National security restoration to protect our freedoms;

Seven, Senior Citizens' Equity Act to allow our seniors to work without government penalty;

Eight, Government regulation and unfunded mandate reforms;

Nine, Commonsense legal reform to end frivolous lawsuits; and

Ten, Congressional term limits to make Congress a citizen legislature. This is our Contract With America.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD GAMBLING

(Mr. LAFALCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, in 1976 the Commission on the Review of a National Policy Toward Gambling issued its final report to Congress. In the 20 years since that time, however, much has changed. Gambling has gone from a \$1 billion-a-year industry in the United States to a \$30-billion industry. There was one State that legalized casino gambling then; today some form of gambling is legal in 48 of the 50 States.

A competition exists between the States. A competition exists between the States and foreign countries. A competition exists between the States and Indian tribes, whereas 20 years ago no Indian tribe was authorized to have legalized gambling.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the establishment of a new Commission to pursue a national policy toward gambling in the United States.

□ 1110

CONGRESS MUST LIVE WITH BALANCED BUDGET

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, as taxes increase, as government regulations get more and more burdensome, as the bureaucracy becomes more and more expensive, America's middle class has had to tighten their belts. Even though they are out there working as hard as they can, year after year, because of our actions in spending in Congress, they have to squeeze in a little bit more.

But now it is our turn. It is time for us to match our revenues with our expenses. We need to have a balanced budget amendment. Our last balanced budget was in 1969, and since then Congress has decided that it could defy

gravity by spending indefinitely more money than we take in.

The balanced budget amendment will put an end to this fantasy. It is not a new concept. State, city, and county governments all over America have had a balanced budget. They have to have one by law. It is now our turn. If we had had one all along, we would not have the \$4.5 trillion debt we must now contend with.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans want a more open and honest government. Last week I voted with the majority to open our Congress to ensure public hearings. But also last week the Committee on the Budget rejected on a party line vote a requirement requiring Congress to tell how the balanced budget amendment would be implemented.

We should require this House to specify those cuts to reach that balanced budget. The Congressional Budget Office has said it would cost \$1.2 trillion in cuts by the year 2002 to reach that balanced budget. In the name of honesty, openness, and constructive planning, we must set that course to achieve the goal.

The people need to know how and what and when these cuts will be made. We talk about a Contract With America. Let us not forget our contract with our senior citizens in 1935 for Social Security, our seniors for health care in 1965, and our veterans that provide them benefits for their sacrifices for their country.

The people of these United States will remember that our contract is renewed next year unless we tell them how we are going to fulfill the contract we agreed to.

BAN UNFUNDED MANDATES ON STATES

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, today the Senate is considering a bill to ban unfunded mandates by Congress for States like Kansas. We must join with them so that no longer will Congress be able to mandate that States do things without funding. No longer will Congress attempt to balance the budget on the backs of the States.

It took the Republican majority in the House and senate to bring this important issue to a vote. We will finally enact what State Governors like Kansas Gov. Bill Graves and State legislatures have been asking for years, to relieve the arrogant burden of denying money to States to pay for the Federal Government's mandates.